FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1853. [NO. 1872.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c., exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for notices less than ten lines.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

By the general consent of both parties, without the intervention of conventions, it seems to be settled that James W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, and Burton Craig, Esq., of Salisbury, are to be the candidates respectively of the Whig and Democratic parties to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. The issue will be an extremely doubtful one, and the contest will be well fought on both sides.—The candidates are both the strongest men of their respective parties in the district, and whichever may be elected, this district will be honored in the council halls with as much personal talent, moral worth, and individual integrity, as the most favored districts in these respects in the Southern Country will be. But more important interests are involved in this contest than the mere vindication and triumph of personal talent and moral worth. Col. Craig, although he has not for many years been actively engaged on the political arena, is, if we may be allowed to judge his present political faith by the evidences of his early political life, and by the tone in which his friends now speak of him in relation to this subject, we may safely set him down as belonging to that school of politicians in the South whose political maxims are founded in a spirit of hostility to the perpetuity of the Union of the States, which they pretend to regard as a mortal enemy to Southern institutions; and whose aggressive spirit, under the delusive mask of progressive democracy would involve this nation in a Continental war for the purpose of extending the limits of our already overgrown territory, and dissminating our republican principles among nations whose people cannot understand, appreciate, or enjoy them. On the other hand, we present the name of Mr. Osborne as the eminent of those conservative principles of the great national Whig party of the country which has recently been so beautifully illustrated under the administration of that good patriot, and great statesman, Millard Fillmore, in conducting the ship of State over the most stormy sea that ever dashed its turbulent waves against the battlements of our institutions, to a safe anchorage in the harbor of universal peace and national prosperity. But fellow Whigs, although we have a standard bearer of whom we may justly feel proud, and who will, doubtless, do all that honor will permit, and industry and eloquence can achieve to erect our standard upon the citadel of victory, yet we cannot expect to lay supinely upon our backs with our arms folded on our bosoms whilst he is pressing forward in the thickest of the fight, if we would wish to realize our fondest hopes. We must all buckle on our armour and fight early, fight constantly, and fight late. We have a wily and unscrupulous enemy to contend against, and it behooves us to keep watch and ward with the utmost diligence. Gov. Reid, with the aid of Free Suffrage, carried the district against both Kerr and Manly by something like five hundred votes in each election, but Scott and Graham carried it against Pierce and King by something like two hundred votes. Yet it will be remembered that the Whigs were more excited in that election than the Democrats, and turned out in greater numbers to the polls. We confidently believe that we can elect Mr. Osborne, but it will only be after every man has done his full duty. Let us all then try and see who can do the most for our Candidate during the canvass.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Female Education.—The present session of Greensborough Female College will close the third Thursday in May, with the usual Commencement exercises. The College numbers 78 boarders, besides the town pupils, and is in a very flourishing state.

Edgeworth Female Seminary, in charge of Prof. Sterling and Lady, appears to be in a more prosperous condition than ever heretofore. Such companies of rosy-cheeked, happy-looking girls as are seen going churchward every Sabbath, from Edgeworth and the College, are blessings to the heart and the eyesight.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Branch of Farmer's Bank.—The books opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City, with a Branch in Greensboro', closed with a subscription of 819 shares—$81,900,—at this place.

Greensborough Patriot.

Mach'l Iron.—We saw a few days since at the Store of Messrs. Irwin & Huggins, in this place, a quantity of iron wrought at the factory of Benjamin Briggs, Esq. of Kings Mountain, which, if our black-smiths say the truth of it, must be equal to the best in the world. They say they can hammer it down to the size of a knitting needle, without producing a flaw in any part of it. If such be the case, a specimen of it should be taken to the world's Fair in May for exhibition.

Charlotte Whig.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Dr. THOMAS C. HALL to Miss JOANNA JONES ANDERSON, eldest daughter of Wm. J. Anderson, Esq.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, JOHN W. GREGORIE, U. S. Coast Survey, to Miss SALLIE E. BAKER, of that place.

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., by H. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BLALOCK, of Sampson county, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of J. T. R. Miller, Esq., of Duplin.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 3d inst., General JOHN M. LOGAN, aged about 54 years.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1853.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—It will be seen that the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road,—the pioneer work of that kind in the South, and we suppose the longest Plank Road in the world,—pays the stockholders a semi-annual dividend of *four* per cent. Besides this, we learn that all the current repairs have been paid for, and 10 per cent. of all receipts been invested as part of the permanent fund for re-construction. Still further, the dividend is applied to about $35,000 of capital expended on portions of the Road not paying tolls.

We congratulate the stockholders and the community on these handsome results, but still more on the incalculable convenience and profit of the road to the country through which it passes, and to this place at which it terminates. We learn that the main road will probably be finished to Salem within two months; and that 64 miles of the Deep River Branch will be put under toll about the 1st of May.

It is under such agreeable circumstances that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders takes place this morning.

PLANK ROAD EXTENSION.—We are pleased to learn from the Salem Press "that the extension of the F. & W. Plank Road to Mt. Airy has met with sufficient encouragement to render its construction almost certain. Fully half the stock required has already been taken, and we have been informed that the remainder will, in all probability, shortly be subscribed."

DUST.—We respectfully suggest to the merchants and others on Hay Street, and other business streets in the centre of the town, the propriety of uniting to employ a water cart to lay the intolerable dust of such dry weather as we have now. We are satisfied that economy, as well as comfort and health, would be consulted by a moderate expenditure for that purpose.

A GREAT FUSS.—Washington City is a rare place for getting up reports. Sunday and Monday last appear to have been devoted especially to the disruption and re-organization of the Cabinet; and so positive were the disseminators of the stories, that even the cautious National Intelligencer was deceived and put faith in the reported changes. The following despatch to the N. Y. Express, headed by flaming capitals, is a sample of what was scattered with lightning speed in every direction:

WASHINGTON, April 11th.

The Cabinet has broken down already!—but what is the matter, we don't exactly know. But what is certain is—Secessionism, (Jefferson Davis,) (Mr. Dobbin,) Wilmot Provisoism, (Mr. McClernand,) Ex-Whig Unionism, (Mr. Cushing,) Hunkerism, (Mr. Guthrie,) Buchananism, (Mr. Campbell,) Soft Shellism, (Mr. Marcy,) don't pull well in harness. The Composition is broken up.

The story this morning is, that Marcy has resigned, and that Stockton is to come into the Navy, Cushing into the State Department, and Dobbin to be Attorney General.

The President, last night, it is certain, ordered a reconvention of the Senate.

Several Senators had left the city, and others had packed up to leave to-day; they were however aroused from their slumbers at midnight by the Sergeant at Arms with a summons to meet at 12 o'clock.

A reorganization of the Cabinet is the occasion.

The despatches sent South stated that Marcy had "positively resigned," and that great excitement existed in Washington.

All this was on Monday.

Tuesday morning's Intelligencer, however, has the following quiet extinguisher of all these stories:—

"A report was in general circulation the day before yesterday that certain changes in the President's Cabinet were about to take place, and the alleged authority for the rumor was such as to obtain for it considerable credence. It appears, however, to have been unfounded; and if, as is possible, it may have originated in recent newsletter statements of disagreements in the Cabinet, we have reason to believe that it has no foundation of that sort to support it.

The Special Session of the Senate of the United States was closed on Monday last at 1 P. M.—the President having stated that he had no further communication to make.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was nominated and confirmed, on Monday last, as Minister to England.

Wm. F. Phillips has been appointed Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in place of Farrelly. [This was the place assigned to Col. Wheeler of N. C. What is the matter? Is not the Colonel to have a sop, after all?]

Daniel Dickson, Esq. was confirmed on Saturday as Postmaster at Wilmington, N. C. in place of Jas. G. Burr, Esq.

Walker Anderson, formerly of N. C. now Chief Justice of Florida to be Navy Agent at Pensacola.

Mr. Dickinson has declined the Collectorship of New York. Judge Bronson is appointed in his place.

VIRGINIA GERRYMANDER.—The bill to lay off the Congressional Districts in Virginia has finally passed, giving the Locos 12 districts certain and 1 District with a Whig majority of *four* votes! In that District too it is well known that the great personal popularity of Gen. Bayley will enable him to beat any Whig. Such is Representative Republican government, as understood and administered by Locofocoism! 55,000 Whig voters not allowed a solitary representative in either House of Congress!

A GENUINE VIRGINIAISM.—In retiring from his seat in Congress, (to take office from the President it is said,) Mr. Meade of Virginia has addressed a letter to his late constituents, of one portion of which the Richmond Whig gives the following account:—

"The subject of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government likewise engages the consideration of our retiring patriot. We are told that the Democracy are not a unit upon this great question—and by way of making them so, Mr. Meade suggests that the Constitution shall be so amended as to authorize the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries—thereby detaching that great region from the improvement party, and giving to it a monopoly of the business.—The poor States of the East, who are heavily taxed and get nothing from the public lands, are to be put under the ban forever. This is as curious a crotchet as we have ever met with, even from a Southside Democrat. Pride and poverty will be the ruin of us. There is no help for it."

This is truly a bright idea! The Mississippi Valley is to be bought off, millions upon millions poured into its lap, for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Red rivers, and their hundred tributaries, to prevent a few hundred thousands from being devoted to similar improvements in the James River of Virginia, or the Cape Fear of North Carolina! Mr. Meade has no objection to make an effort to corrupt the great West (for that is the idea his school of politicians profess of such appropriations) to secure his own region from a like fate. And what a flattering estimate he thus presents of the people of the West! They are strenuous advocates of the policy and constitutionality of internal improvements by the general government. But, argues Mr. Meade, only give them what they want for their own purposes, and they will forthwith be opposed to the system in all other parts of the Union!

Sagacious Mr. Meade! Patriotic West!

NEW WHIG PAPER.—We have received the first number of the Ashborough Reporter, a new Whig paper in Randolph; T. B. Woodburn, Editor. The Reporter promises to be a well conducted and useful journal, and we wish it much success.

Canvassing his chances of success, the Editor thus speaks of the wealth and prospects of Randolph County:

"It seems to us there are many reasons why a newspaper should be established in Randolph county and read at this time. Look at Deep River! Its banks are studded with manufactories that have established a commanding reputation throughout the State, while they afford profit to their owners, employment for the laboring poor, and a convenient market for tillers of the soil.—We have Normal College and three Academies, all of which are doing much to diffuse knowledge amongst us. We have grist mills and saw mills everywhere, perhaps as many or more than any county in the State, and all these are active, especially during the late rainy season. We have rich lands and thrifty farmers everywhere, and they are the 'bone and sinew.' Again, we have mines of gold, silver, and copper on all our hills and mountains, and strange faces are daily paying into ravines and clambering up rugged heights to discover them. With all these sources of wealth, Randolph county is now rising into notice, and, our judgment tells us, is destined soon to rank as one of the first counties in the Old North."

TRUE REPUBLICANS.

We like to record instances of true Republicanism wherever found. Such as the following: The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Thos. Ruffin, is now the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of his County, a simple magistrate's Court.

Hon. Jas. J. McKay of Bladen, an influential member of Congress for years, former chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (the most important of all the Committees) acts in a similar capacity for his County.

Hon. Calvin Graves has recently been elected to a like post in Caswell.

Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of New Hanover, accepted a year or two ago the appointment of Justice of the Peace, and regularly brings at each County Court, the weight of his legal learning and acquirements to the assistance of the Bench in the trial of causes.

Examples like these strike us as worthy of commendation.—*Wilmington Herald.*

To the above instances may be added, those of the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, who formerly presided over the County Courts of Wake; and the Hon. WM. H. HAYWOOD, who subsequently filled the same seat—how usefully, the reader understands well enough. If such cases were more common, the County Courts would be relieved from all the odium which incompetent or irresponsible men have managed in many counties to bring upon them.—OBSERVER.

FORWARDING GOODS.—The Salisbury Watchman keeps up a spirited warfare against the abuses of the South Carolina agents in forwarding goods to the back country. The following, from its last article, will be of interest to some of our readers:

"A gentleman of this town, in July last, shipped a lot of Drugs, &c. by Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte. At that time goods were discharged at Ebenezer. His private agent at Charleston failed to notify him on the arrival of the goods, from New York, or of his having forwarded them by Rail Road to Ebenezer. Three or four weeks after the goods had been delivered at Ebenezer, a traveller to Georgia saw them at that depot, as he passed, and dropped a line to the owner here informing him of the fact. On the receipt of this letter an agent was despatched with instructions to hire wagons on the road and bring forward the goods. On the arrival of this agent at Ebenezer, he inquired of the R. R. agent, "why did you not inform Dr. P. of the arrival of his goods?" (Dr. P. had written repeatedly.) And received the answer—"If the Dr. wants to know any thing about them, tell him to come and see." [This is a common answer in such cases. The companies distinctly announce that they will not "engage to notify," yet that fact need not exclude common courtesy.] After a while the wagoner called for the goods, and the packages were all delivered to him (*without being weighed,*) with the exception of one hogshead or cask of glass ware, which although it could have been been easily brought, but was overlooked, and had to be sent for afterwards. And here is a copy of the *Bill of Freight* paid on this lot of Goods, at the time of delivery:

"Received, July 20, 1852, of R. Bailey, sixty-three dollars 25 cts. on Act. of S. H. P's. Freight at Ebenezer.

(Signed) H. F. BROACH, Agt."

We imagine that those who are in the habit of shipping by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, will *smile* at the idea of that being a *Freight Bill!* Did any body ever see such a Freight bill before! Yet that is *all* that was ever rendered. It is hugely satisfactory! The owner of the Goods does not know whether it is too much or too little; and as no weight nor measures are given, it is impossible for any body to tell whether it is right or wrong. And is it expected that business men are to be contented with such management? Are they to be met with the accusation of *prejudice* when they open their lips against such dealings! To our mind the most perfect contradiction to the charge of *prejudice* is found in the fact, that, notwithstanding the troubles, vexations, &c., on this route, many of them still continue to ship goods that way. But how much they are to bear before they become worn out with these difficulties, remains to be seen. The completion of the Central Rail Road to the East, we believe will be the signal for its discontinuance, and if that result may be naturally expected to follow that event, with what avidity will it be seized upon in view of the troubles of which they now complain, and the senseless cry of *prejudice*.

"We might enumerate other cases: we might detail their particulars—we might contrast the Rates of Freight by Wilmington and Fayetteville with the Rates by this route; but what good will it effect. No one is simple enough to believe that it will lead to any important change in the habits of the agents or in the system of management."

COPPER.—Stocks in Copper Mining are all the rage now at New York and Boston. On Monday last, among others, 1200 shares in the Stirh Mine in Guilford were sold, 700 at $10, 200 at $10¼, and 300 at $10¾ per share (of $5 par, we believe.)

Superior Court—Trial of Perry.—The trial of Samuel Parker Perry, for the murder of his wife, was concluded on Monday evening,—the case having been protracted over from the last to the present week, as authorized, in all such cases, by a special act of the last Legislature. On Friday morning last, a jury was fully empannelled and the examination of witnesses was terminated on Saturday night. On Monday morning, the argument was opened by an able effort from the Attorney General, on behalf of the State, and followed by a powerful defence from the Hon. George E. Badger, for the Prisoner. After a fair and impartial charge from his Honor, Judge Bailey, the Jury retired for consultation, and, after about half an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of "Guilty." If an appeal is not taken to the Supreme Court, the Prisoner will be sentenced to-day, (Tuesday.)

This trial has been one of excited interest, and the Court House has been thronged, from morning until night, by large crowds of people. All the evidence in the case has been of the very strongest circumstantial nature, and the verdict is doubtless in full accordance with popular sentiment upon the subject.

In all probability, there are few instances in the whole country, where the Bar is characterized by more ability than that which distinguishes the Superior Courts of this County. We have never been more forcibly impressed with this fact, than during the present term.—*Raleigh Register.*

The prisoner was brought out on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock to receive the sentence of the Court; when H. W. Miller, Esq., moved for a new trial, on the grounds, 1st, that the daughter of the prisoner, a girl 12 years of age, summoned as a witness for the State, was not called to testify, nor tendered to the prisoner's council. She was not examined, because the Judge pronounced her incompetent to give testimony, as she appeared to be totally ignorant of the obligation of an oath. 2ndly, that the Jury, on Sunday, had acted illegally in visiting (though under the conduct of the Sheriff) the Lunatic Asylum, some mile and a half from the Court House. And 3dly, (which was subsequently withdrawn) the Judge had given improper instructions to the Jury.

These grounds were controverted, on the part of the State, by B. F. Moore, Esq., who was answered by G. W. Haywood, and Perrin Busbee, Esqrs., in behalf of the prisoner, who were replied to by Mr. Ransom, the Attorney General, who, throughout the trial proved himself an able, vigilant and faithful officer. Mr. Miller rejoined, in support of the grounds he had taken. The Judge very deliberately examined all the grounds urged for a new trial and declared them to be insufficient; and pronounced the sentence of *death*, to be executed on Friday the 29th instant. From this decision, Mr. Miller, on behalf of the prisoner, took an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Ral. Star.*

We learn from the South that the Hon. William R. King arrived at Mobile yesterday (the 11th) from Matanzas, on board the frigate Fulton. We regret to add that his health has not improved.—*National Intelligencer.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 12—Southerner, with passengers, and goods for A W Steel, Cook & Johnson, C E Leete, Willkings & co, Hartman & Cooper, J Cooper, W J Anderson, J H & J Martine.

April 13—Str Gov Graham, with tow boat Nathan King, and goods for Smith, Clark & Swaim, T B Tyson, A P & R C Poindexter, Blum & Lash, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, J W Brower, P R & D C Harden, J Utley, T Caldwell & Son, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, J H Ennis, Buena Vista Lodge, Freeman & Ross, Hall & Iolinger, J W Baker, E Walton, D & W McLaurin, J D Click & Co, B C Douthit, Coe & Robins, E J Hale & Son, T J Patrick, Union Manf Co, J Banner & Son, Hacket & Vickery, J W Eccles & Co, C Stauber, G Womack, Thomas Sellars, J Cowles, M D & W R Smith, W A Holt & Co, Hugh Dixon, D & W Moss, D Murphy, Rankin & McLean, J M A Drake, T G Whitaker, T J Andrews, H L Myrover & Co, J A & A Baldwin, Fayetteville Mills, G A Mebane, J W Thomas, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, R T Long, A S Pitts, P C Sanders, Worth & Elliott, New Market Foundry, Gray & Sanders, Boner & Crist, T & B J Hargrave, P Shemwell, Vestal & Watson, Hauser & Wilson, G H Lee, E Belo, Richardson & Barrett, D McRae, G Brandt, W H McRae, G Makepeace, Shelly & Fields, Horney & Hedgecock, J F Chambers, Tomlinson, English & Co, J Cheek, N King, W L Van Eaton, Wagner & Thomson, Holt, Murray & Co, C N McAdoo, Conrod & Riche, C S Johnson, W Weatherly, J & B G Worth, Onslow Craven, Banner & Martin, E W Ogburn, W F Blackwood.

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville. January 31, 1853. 64*1y

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now opening

A New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

On Green street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Lawrence & Troy, next door to Mrs. Walton's, where he hopes to see all in want of Goods, and no objection to seeing the balance.

J. C. POE.

March 29, 1853. 80*tf

New Spring Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a large Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Ready-made Clothing, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the Merchants of the interior and others.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1853. 76*6t

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent. Jan. 24, 1853. 62-82mpd

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

Turpentine Getters and Farmers,
LOOK HERE!

1200 Acres finely timbered Pine Land for sale.

THE undersigned, expecting sooner or later to quit the State, offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying in Richmond county, on the waters of the Big Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of John Fairley, Hugh McArn, Milton McIntosh and others, and containing about twelve hundred acres, principally wood land.

This Land, for Turpentine and Farming purposes, is unsurpassed by any in this section of the State. Being situated conveniently near Lumber River, and on the direct route of the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road, it offers every necessary inducement to those wishing to embark in the Turpentine business; and being in a neighborhood noted for intelligence, morality, and its facilities for education, it is also well calculated to answer the necessary demands of family convenience.

There is also a first rate Mill Site on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase land of the above description, and on reasonable terms, will please address

J. G. BLUE.

Gillopolis, Robeson co., N. C., April 1, 1853.—82*tf

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE next annual Meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday the 6th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED Proposals for the construction of a Brick Court House, with tin roof, at Smithville, Brunswick county, North Carolina, will be received till the 19th May, 1853.

The building to be about 46 by 40; with rooms for the Register, Clerks of the Superior and County Court, and Grand Jury, in the Basement. The Court and Petit Jury room in second story.

For particulars, inquiry must be made of Samuel Langdon at Smithville, N. C.

Plans and specifications may be submitted by those who propose, but no allowance will be made for plans not adopted by the Commissioners.

Bond with approved security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work will be required.

F. J. HILL,
THOS. G. DREW,
OWEN D. HOLMES,
SAM'L LANGDON,
JOHN BROWN,
} Comm'rs.

March 12, 1853. 76-*6w

FOR SALE,

THE House and Lot on Rowan street, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Fennell, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Dodd. For terms, &c. apply to Jonathan Evans, Esq.

C. N. FENNELL,
Executor and Trustee.

March 21, 1853. 78-5t*

Glen-Anna Female Seminary.

Miss MARINDA BRANSON, Principal.

LOCATION.—In Davidson Co., N. C., eleven miles west of Lexington, six miles from Normal College, and eight from the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

ADVANTAGES.—A very healthy situation, good water, ample grounds, groves, gardens, and orchards, with a great variety of fruits; a moral and industrious neighborhood; vicinity to a church in which there is almost weekly service on the Sabbath; lowness of the terms; removal from temptations to extravagant expenditure; nearness to Normal College, to which parents who have children of both sexes may send their sons, when their daughters come to Glen-Anna. The LITERARY department is under the control of the Rev. President Deems of Greensboro' Female College, to which Institution Glen-Anna has been a preparatory school for several years. This fact is a guarantee for the character of the school.

TERMS.—Board, $6 a month. Tuition, in the primary class $6, for a session of five months; for those who study Grammar and Geography $8; for those in the higher branches $10; Music $18, with no additional charge for the use of the instrument. The pupils pay from the time they enter, and all accounts are to be closed at the end of the session. The present session will terminate the third Thursday in July.

REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen have, or have had, daughters or wards at the School: In Davidson, Fr. B. L. Beall, John W. Thomas, D. Hepler, V. Hoover, Haley Brown, and Wm. Thomas, Esqs.; in Randolph, A. G. Clarke, D. Brown, W. Branson, and John Coltrane, Esqs.; in Montgomery, E. Stafford, B. W. Simmons, Esqs.; in Rowan, S. J. Peeler, Esq.; in Stanly, J. F. Kirk, Esq.; in Iredell, B. Campbell, Esq.; in Richmond, Va., Dr. W. W. Parker. The Principal also begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen: Prest. Deems, Greensboro'; Prest. Craven, Normal College; J. A. Worth, Esq. Fayetteville; D. Freeman, Esq. Stanly Co.; Geo. Wilson, Esq. Mocksville; Rev. G. W. Ivy, Walterboro', S. C.; Wm. Barney, Esq. Wind Hill; Rev. J. M. Carlisle, Cokesbury, S. C.; and N. Kendall, Esq. Fair Grove, N. C.

The Post Office of the Principal is Fair Grove, Davidson Co., N. C.

March 31, 1853. 82*5tpd

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is still manufacturing at his old stand on Person sreet, BOOTS AND SHOES of the best quality. He has on hand some of the best calf skins and leather which the Northern markets can afford, and in his employment two of the best workmen in the State. He does not think that their work can be excelled by any made in the State in point of durability or elegance of style. Truly thankful for past favors, he respectfully requests a continuance of the same. To those who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom, he begs leave to say that no pains will be spared to give them complete satisfaction.

He has on hand a good assortment of Northern made work, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Negro Shoes of the best quality. All of which will be sold cheap for cash. Should they fail in point of workmanship, they will be repaired without charge.

To the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others that wish to be accommodated to something fine and substantial, just call at my store, a few doors East from the Market House, and you will find something neat and durable in the way of Boots, Shoes, and Hats.

Also, a good lot of calf-skins and sole leather—some as good as ever was offered in this market. My desire is to please all that may favor me with their custom.—I invite all to come and see, as I will take pleasure in showing my work, whether they buy or not.

Thankful for past favors, I desire a continuation of the public patronage.

NATHAN SIKES.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1853. 82*1t

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

James A. McColeman

WOULD invite the attention of his friends, customers and the public generally, to his well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He is confident that he can offer inducements that are seldom offered by a Retail Store in the country. He is now receiving, direct from New York, a large and varied assortment of

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, and Ladies' Dress Trimmings, of the very latest styles; and Gentlemen's Wear of every grade and style, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Hollow-ware, Groceries, &c.,

Comprising one of the most complete Stocks of Goods ever offered in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms for cash, or on time to prompt customers.

And while he solicits a call from all in want of cheap Goods, he would also return his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Springfield, N. C., March 1853. 80*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.

John McBryde, Administrator of John Priest, *vs.* Mary McEachern, Alexander Priest.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

Leave to amend Petition: Ordered, that publication be made for Malcom McEachern and wife Mary.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Malcom McEachern and wife Mary, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Malcom McEachern and wife Mary to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of February, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1853.

S'D'H HOWELL, C'k C. C.

Issued 28th March 1853. 82*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.

Malcom Culbreath, Administrator of Daniel Matthewis, *vs.* The heirs at law of said Matthewis.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Polly Currie, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Polly Currie to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of February, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1853.

S'HD HOWELL, C'k C. C.

Issued 31st day of March 1853. 82*6t

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON.

M. McVeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 24, 1853. 80*12t

PRAIRIE INDIANS.

From an interesting address recently delivered by Capt. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., before the Statistical and Geographical Society of New York, we extract the following paragraphs relative to the habits &c. of the Prairie Indians:

Such are some of the characteristics of the Prairie Indians; and I cannot dismiss the subject without remarking that, in addition to the physical similitude between the deserts of Arabia and the steppes of Central Asia to the elevated prairie mesas of our own country, a striking resemblance also exists between their respective inhabitants. The Arabs of the desert, the Tartar tribes, and the aboriginal occupants of the prairies are alike wanderers, having no permanent abiding places, still living in their travelling lodges, and where these are pitched making their homes.

They acknowledge no other rule than the patriarchal, and no other alliance but that of fraternity; and they are alike insensible to the wants and comforts of civilization. They know neither poverty nor riches, vice nor virtue, and they are alike exempt from the deplorable vicissitudes of fortune. Theirs is a happy state of equality, which knows not the perplexities of ambition, nor the crimes of avarice. They never cultivate the soil, but subsist altogether on game, plunder, and pillage.—They are the most expert horsemen in the world, and cherish the same fond attachment for the animal.

In their political and domestic relations there is also a similarity. They are governed by chiefs, whose office is hereditary, so long as their administration meets the approbation of their followers. The chief leads them to war, and presides at their deliberations in council; but, should he disgrace himself by any act of cowardice or mal-administration, they do not hesitate to depose him and place a more competent man in his stead. Their laws are such as are adapted to their peculiar situation, and are sanctioned by the general voice. The execution of them is vested in the subordinate chiefs, or captains, as they are called, and are promptly and rigidly enforced.

The only property of these people, with the exception of a few articles pertaining to their domestic economy, consists entirely in horses and mules, of which they possess great numbers. These are mostly pillaged from the Mexicans, and the man who has been very successful in their forays often owns as many as one hundred animals. In respect to the rights of property their code is Spartan.

They are perhaps as arrant freebooters as can be found on the face of the earth. They regard stealing from strangers as perfectly legitimate and honorable, and he who is most successful in this is most highly honored by his tribe. Indeed, a young man who has not made one or more thieving excursions into Mexico is held in but little repute. In evidence of this, an old chief of the northern Camanches, called Issakeep, in conversation with me, said he was the father of four sons, who were as promising young men as could be found; that they were a great comfort to him in his old age, and could steal more horses than any youths in his band.

As these forays are often attended with much toil and danger, they are called "war expeditions." It not unfrequently happens that but six or eight young men set out upon one of them, and the only outfit they require is a horse, with suitable war equipments, consisting of the bow and arrows, lance and shield, and occasionally a gun. Thus prepared, they start on a journey of a thousand miles or more, through a perfectly wild and desolate country, dependant wholly upon such game as they may chance to find for a subsistence.

They thus make their way to the northern provinces of Mexico, where they lay in waiting, near some hacienda, until a favorable opportunity offers to sweep down upon a solitary herdsman, and with the most terrific and unearthly yells, drive before them the animals they select; and woe to the panic-stricken rancheros who fails to make a precipitate retreat, as they invariably kill such men as offer the slightest impediment to their operations, and take prisoners the women and children, whom they hold in bondage of the most servile character. They are sometimes absent from their tribes for two years, before their success is sufficient to justify their creditable return.

Some few of them, who have visited their Great Father at Washington, have gone home strongly impressed with the numerical power and prosperity of the whites; but the great majority of the nation, being entirely ignorant of everything that relates to us, and many of them having never seen a white man, believe the Camanches to be the most powerful nation in existence; and the relation of facts which conflict with this notion by their own people to the masses of the tribe, at their prairie firesides, only subjects the narrator to ridicule, and he is set down as one whose brain has been turned by the necromancy of the pale-faces, and is henceforth regarded as wholly unworthy of confidence.

Having upon one occasion a Delaware and a Camanche with me in the capacity of guides, I was much diverted at a conversation which passed between them, in my presence, and which was interpreted to me by the Delaware.

It appeared that the latter had stated to the other the fact of the sphericity of the earth's surface. This idea, being altogether new and incomprehensible to the Camanche, was received with much incredulity, and, after gazing for a moment at the Delaware, to ascertain if he was sincere, he asked if that person took him for a child, or if he looked like an idiot? The Delaware said no, but the white people, who knew all about these matters, had ascertained such to be the fact, and he added that the world was not only round, but that it revolved round the sun. The Camanche very indignantly replied that any man of sense could, by looking off from the prairies, see at a glance that the earth was level; and, moreover, that his grandfather had been west to the end of it, where the sun passed down behind a vertical wall. The Delaware continued in his simple but impressive manner to describe to the Camanche the operations of the steam engine, and other objects of interest that he had seen, all of which the Camanche regarded as an effort of a fertile imagination, expressly designed to deceive him; and the only reply he deigned to make was an occasional exclamation in his own language, the interpretation of which the other pronounced to be "Hush, you fool!"

I then endeavored to explain to the Delaware the operation of the magnetic telegraph; and, in illustrating its practical utility, told him that a message could be transmitted a thousand miles, and an answer returned, in the short period of ten minutes. He seemed much interested in this, and listened attentively to my remarks, but made no comments until I requested him to explain it to the Camanche, when he smilingly said, "I don't think I'll tell him that, captain; for the truth is, I don't believe it myself."

The mode of life among the prairie tribes, owing to their unsettled and wandering habits, is such as to render their condition one of constant danger and apprehension. The security of their numerous animals from the encroachments of their enemies, and their constant liability to attack, makes it imperatively necessary for them to be at all times on the alert. Their herdsmen are stationed with as much regularity as the sentinels of a military post; and even in times of the most profound peace they guard their animals both night and day, while mounted scouts are patrolling on the neighboring heights to give notice of the approach of strangers, when their horses are hurried to a place of security, and every thing made ready for defence.

The manner in which they salute a stranger is somewhat peculiar, as my own reception at one of their encampments will show. Their chief was a very corpulent old man, with exceedingly scanty attire, who, immediately on our approach, declared himself a great friend of the Americans, and persisted in giving me evidence of his sincerity by an embrace, which, to please him, I forced myself to submit to, although it was far from agreeable to my own feelings. Seizing me in his brawny arms, while we were yet in the saddle, and laying his greasy head upon my shoulder, he inflicted upon me a most bruin-like squeeze, which I endured with a degree of patient fortitude worthy of the occasion; and I was consoling myself on the completion of the salutation, when the savage again seized me in his arms, and I was doomed to another similar torture, with his head on my other shoulder, while at the same time he rubbed his greasy face against mine in the most affectionate manner, all of which proceeding, he gave me to understand, was to be regarded as a most distinguished and signal mark of affection for the American people in general, whom, as he expressed it, he loved so much that it almost broke his heart, and in particular for myself, who, as their representative, can bear testimony to the strength of his attachment.

On leaving his camp the chief shook me heartily by the hand, telling me at the same time that he was not a Camanche, but an American; and as I did not feel disposed to be outdone in politeness by an Indian, I replied, in the same spirit, that there was not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in my veins, but that I was wholly and absolutely a Camanche, at which he seemed delighted, duly understanding and appreciating the compliment.

These people are hospitable and kind to all with whom they are not at war, and on the arrival of a stranger at their camps a lodge is prepared for him, and he is entertained as long as he chooses to remain among them. They are also kind and affectionate to each other, and as long as any thing comestible remains in the camp all are permitted to share alike; but, with these exceptions, they are possessed of but few virtues. Polygamy is sanctioned, and is very common among them, every man being allowed as many wives as he can support. Their women are of low stature, [illegible] and filthy, and ugly in the extreme, while the men are tall, well formed, and fine looking.

A Singular Marriage.—On the 28th of March a man hailing from Marblehead appeared at the city registrar's office to get a marriage certificate. He was accompanied by his intended, a well known apple woman of this city. They obtained their certificate and started off in pursuit of a clergyman to finish the ceremony. On their way, however, the happy couple drank so often that the minister, on perceiving their condition, refused to perform the ceremony. Another, however, was found who made the two one, but by this time they were both so much intoxicated as to have but little ability to find their way home. The next day the bride assumed her duties at her usual stand, but was so much intoxicated that she soon fell over, carrying with her her stock in trade, and the police were obliged to put her into the watch house, where some twelve hours of the honey moon were spent. This morning the bride appeared at the city registrar's office to find out the name of her husband, which, in consequence of the various most protracted bridal ceremonies, had slipped her memory.—Having been accommodated in this respect, she departed, it is supposed to search for her missing husband.—*Boston Traveller.*

Singular Incident.—"Last Sunday, Rev. Mr Stimson, of Castleton, was invited to preach a funeral sermon in the church of Schodack, Rev. Mr. Bailey being sick and unable to officiate. While he was offering prayer, preceding the sermon, a white dove flew into the church and alighted directly on his head. Mr. Stimson appeared a little startled by the arrival of the unexpected visitor, but in a moment he calmly raised his hand and gently removed the bird. It flew up to the gallery, but after a few moments it returned and alighted on the Bible between his hands, where it remained until he had concluded the prayer. The dove was then caught by Mr Stimson, and given to the sexton."

Christian Intelligencer.

Crime in Massachusetts.—By an official statement laid before the Legislature of Massachusetts it appears that the whole number of all criminal cases commenced or examined by the magistrates during the year ending December 31, 1852, was 9,997. The number convicted was 7,224; number discharged, 2,058; number held to a higher court, 715. The cases are classified as follows: Number for assault, 2,455; drunkenness, 2,579; violation of the license law, 1,146; larceny, 1,013; all other crimes, 4,724. The amount of justices' fees was $10,822; total costs, $39,066; fines received, $9,699.

Achievements of Abolitionists.—At the North: Increase of misery, destitution, and crime, as well as increase of its force on the part of the colored race. Increase of prejudice against that class as a natural consequence, which must ultimately result in stringent legal enactments, similar to those of Indiana and Illinois. Increase of watchfulness on the part of the Southern people, decreasing the privileges of the slaves, circumscribing the liberty they have hitherto enjoyed, to say nothing of the sectional jealousy and strife which have produced such deplorable consequences in every community. To counterbalance all these evils, there is not the remotest particle of good produced, or even in prospect. They have only the more firmly riveted the evil they profess to desire to remedy, and have the more deeply injured the class they pretend to aid and benefit. Their efforts have resulted in unmixed evil, from beginning to end.

Journal of Commerce.

Lightning Conductors.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives a long list of vessels that have been struck by lightning at sea, and destroyed, and says:

We have never known of a case of loss of life by lightning in a vessel or building furnished with lightning conductors, nor have we ever heard of an iron ship being struck by lightning, or of loss of life by lightning in a vessel or boat propelled by steam; nor have we been able to hear of a single instance in which the guns, chain cables and anchors on board of ships of war have diverted the lightning from the lightning chain made of iron wire five sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

A Model Valedictory.—The most singular valedictory address on record was delived by Sidney Smith to a young English Missionary who was about to proceed to Van Dieman's Land. It was as follows:

"Farewell, my dear friend, farewell! You go to a country where it is the custom of the aboriginals to have a clergyman on their sideboards every morning for breakfast; but let us hope—let us earnestly hope—*that you will prove very indigestible to the savage who eats you.*"

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Monsieur Soule has been appointed Minister to represent this country at the Court of Spain, and the fact is officially announced. We regard this as the most dangerous proceeding yet undertaken by the existing Administration. Our relations with Spain are upon a more delicate footing than with any other foreign power. The individual selected to promote good will, is particularly offensive to that court. He was the only man in the American Congress who stood forth the champion of the buccaneering expedition against the Island of Cuba. No man, bred in the principles of Washington—no native of this land, who loves liberty and justice, ever ventured to utter the sentiments he did. Not content with glorifying Fillibusterism, he declared in the Senate his opposition to the purchase of Cuba—stated that Spain had formally resigned sovereignty over the Island, by admitting England and France as her allies in retaining possession of it; and, in no equivocal terms, recommended insurrection there, that we might profit by it. This is French morality. And this is the sort of man sent by this peace-loving Administration, to promote peace and good-will with one of the powers of Europe.

We never had any confidence in French politics and French statesmen. With them, might makes right, and the sword is the preferred arbiter in every national dispute. They hav'nt the remotest idea of Republican, representative Government,—and this is proven by two of the most memorable failures recorded in history, and the present deplorable tyranny which is scourging their country.

Nothing is known to us, in the case of Mr. Soule, which makes him an exception to the prevailing defects of his countrymen. As far as we can see, he appears to possess all the Gallic foibles, in an exaggerated form. He is pointed out as the specimen of intensest dandyism to be found in Washington. The French passion for the tinsel effect, thoroughly possesses him; and he would not scruple at any time, for the sake of display and to make an impression, to sacrifice common sense and the highest public interests. Of course, the substratum of such a character is vanity and selfishness—and all moral considerations are utterly disregarded. We heard a tale, some time ago, from which we infer that he did not bear even a commonplace attachment to this land of his adoption—and whose higher interests are now confided to his hands. According to that report, having made as much money as he wanted in this vile Republican country, he set about making preparations to return to the Monarchical country whence he came, and was only prevented from doing so by discovering, on winding up his affairs, that he had not made as much money as he thought he had. If this be a true index to the state of his affections, it would have been quite as wise to have chosen any frothing Jacobin in Paris, and committed to his hands the peace of this country. Indeed, it seems to us quite as sensible to put a lamb for safe keeping with a wolf, as to entrust a question of peace to such a Frenchman.

But all that we can do is to hope for the best. We live in an age of *progress*—a New Hampshire attorney is in the seat of Washington, and the prosperity and happiness of this great country—the issues of peace and war—are in the hands of a French Jacobin!—*Richmond Whig.*

Capt. Sand. Fulford has been removed from the Light House at Pamlico Point, and "Billy Brinn" appointed in his place. Billy is a noisy, drunken rowdy. He was here lately with a petition, which but few persons would sign, and he asked a leading Democrat the cause. "Because you are always drunk," was the answer. A pretty fellow to hold a government office of such responsibility as keeper of a light house!

Capt. Fulford who has been removed to make room for this loafer, is an old weather-beaten sea Captain, who has held the place many years, and discharged its duties with great fidelity. On account of having been frostbitten in the feet whilst on a wreck, he has been unable to work for a long time. He was appointed to the Pamlico Point light house during the administration of Jno. Q. Adams, and held the place up to the time of Mr. Polk's election, never troubling himself with politics, rarely even going to the polls to vote, but attending strictly to the duties of his office. Polk had him removed to make room for a brawling Locofoco. During the four years he was out of employment, the little sum he had saved from his small salary was entirely exhausted in his support. Gen. Taylor had him reappointed to the Pamlico light, and on his getting his commission he remarked to the editor of this paper: "Well, it is fortunate for me that I have got it, for one dollar and a half which I am now going to buy me a pair of shoes with, is all that is left of the little I had when I was turned out."

And now in his old age, and decrepitude, and poverty, he is turned upon the charities of the world by the government which he has served with singular fidelity—and all that Billy Brinn, who is too lazy to work, may have an office!!

See what the Locofoco doctrine of the "spoils belonging to the victors" leads to! This man Brinn is placed in charge of an office upon the care and faithfulness with which its duties are discharged depend the safety of thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of property, and the lives of many seamen; and yet there is not an individual who knows the man that would trust him with a shilling. The probability is that he will not draw a sober breath from the time he enters the light-house till he leaves it. What an outrage upon the community is the appointment of such a man to such an office!

Besides, the haste with which this thing has been done is absolutely indecent. Always heretofore the appointment of light-house and light-boat keepers has been postponed till after the appointment of Collectors, that they might recommend suitable persons for these subordinate stations. But in this case, before appointing a Collector for Washington, Genl. Pierce sends on a commission to Brinn to take charge of the light-house at Pamlico Point, as though he intends to consult Brinn as to who shall be appointed Collector here!

The Democracy here profess to be mortified at this proceeding, and to wonder why it was done. Some of them, we reckon, can tell all about it.—This administration did not appoint Brinn without advice from somebody.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

The World's Fair in New York.—It is said that more than fourteen hundred packages of articles for exhibition in the crystal palace in Reservoir square have already arrived here from foreign ports, and fears are entertained that there will be insufficient room in the building to accommodate all the applicants.

About the Jug.—The jug is a very singular utensil. A pail, tumbler, or decanter can be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that it is clean; but the jug has but a little hole in the top and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water and shaking it up and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you may judge you have succeeded in cleaning the jug, and *vice versa.* Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, and you can judge only of its purity by what comes out of it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 22, 1853.

Hon. JAS. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General:

SIR: I avail myself of the occasion presented by the return of a quarterly period of my term of service to tender to the Postmaster General my resignation of the office of Postmaster of the Post Office in the Town of Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, and to announce to the Department that I respectfully decline being considered a candidate for re-appointment.

In terminating my connexion with the Department of the Government over which you have been called to preside, and with which I have been connected for half a century, I cannot deny myself the gratification of recurring to the pleasant official and personal intercourse which I have had with your predecessors from all of whom I have experienced unvarying courtesy, and to many of whom I am indebted for acts of confidence and kindness which I valued highly at the time, and which I now remember with pride and gratitude. Among those gentlemen to whom I am under obligations for special evidences of kindness, I would take the liberty to recall the names of Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court; the two Messrs. Bradley, who for so long a period were connected with the General Post Office; Maj. Barry, of Kentucky; the Rev. O. B. Brown; and the Hon. Amos Kendall, the efficient Chief of the Department during the Administration of Gen. Jackson; whilst from others, the Heads and Subordinates of the Department at Washington, I have received many tokens of good will and substantial service, for which I am their debtor. I feel bound, as regards the individuals just named, to leave a record of particular and marked acknowledgments.

A brief recital of my connexion with the Post Office in this place, and a notice of some of the circumstances which have marked that connexion, will not, I trust, be deemed obtrusive or out of place; and whilst I have been afforded an opportunity of referring to gentlemen at the Head of the Department from whom I have received favors which I would not leave unacknowledged, I would gladly avail myself of the occasion which it presents to speak in like manner of the kindness and indulgence which I have met with in this community, where I was born, and where I have discharged, for thirty-five years, the duties of a responsible and at times an onerous and delicate office.

My father, the late Duncan MacRae, was appointed Postmaster of this Office in the year 1801, by Mr. Habersham, the third Postmaster General, and continued to hold the appointment until his resignation in the year 1818. During part of this period I was employed in the Office as Clerk and Assistant. On my father's resignation in 1818, I was appointed his successor by Mr. Meigs, Postmaster General, and have continued to fill the place without interruption up to the present time. Our united terms of service embrace a period of fifty-two years, under nine Presidents and eleven Postmasters General. During a great portion of this time Fayetteville was a Distributing Post Office,—the only one in North Carolina, and the only one on the great Northern and Southern Route between Petersburg, Va., and Augusta, Ga. From its peculiar position, a large amount of service was thrown upon it; and for the most of that long period, owing to the unfortunate arrangement of the mails, their arrivals and departures and the distribution of the mail matter occurred at night, compelling a necessity of working late and early by candlelight, and proving in the end very trying to the constitution and particularly to the eyesight.

During the early part of my service I was frequently called upon by the Department to discharge a duty not strictly in the line of my official requirements, but which demanded energy and judgment in its performance. I allude to the detection and prosecution of depredations on the mail, by violence from without or faithlessness from within. Before the system of a special agency for this purpose was established, this, at all times unpleasant duty, was thrown upon me; but the consideration that it was important to the interest of the country generally, and of the Department especially, sustained me in the performance. At much personal inconvenience, and at times at no inconsiderable risk to character and person, the call was always promptly responded to; and my reward has been the gratifying return of thanks from my superiors for my zeal and fidelity. Did the occasion permit I could here recount many incidents, and present many minute statistical facts connected with the Post Office, which might possibly not be devoid of interest. But it would swell this communication to an unreasonable size, and might be deemed foreign to its leading object.

The changes and improvements which have taken place in all the various operations of the Post Office Department strike with astonishment even a casual observer; but their magnitude and importance can only be appreciated by one who has formed a part, as it were, of that system, and witnessed the slow and gradual progress of these changes. When I became first acquainted with the Post Office here, the Charleston mail was despatched once a week in a sulkey; and long after, our neighboring town of Wilmington received a Northern weekly mail through this Office, carried in a Stage Coach, which attracted crowds round the Office on Saturday morning to witness its departure on its perilous journey of two days' duration, over Mount Misery and other localities of equally appalling significance. Now, our neighbor receives, by a direct communication by Rail Road, *two daily* mails, each one containing more mailable matter—Letters, Newspapers and Periodicals,—than then passed through this Office Southwardly, on the great Northern and Southern route, in a month. To you, sir, it were impertinent to recount these changes.

The two radical improvements which have taken place in my time, and which have had a marked influence on the successful operations of the Department, I will take leave barely to allude.—These are the establishment of a cheap rate of postage, and the elevation of the Postmaster General to the rank of a member of the Cabinet and one of the President's Constitutional advisers.

A single reflection on my intercourse with the Department will close what I have to say on that topic. For thirty-five years I have been permitted to hold this situation unaffected by the political storms which have agitated the country. Political proscription, in the fiercest times of party warfare, has never attempted to disturb me. In all that time I have never sought to conceal my political or personal preferences; and whilst I have forborne any partizan exhibition in favor of men in office, I have never been deterred from exercising my rights as a freeman, of depositing my vote in the ballot-box for the individual of my choice. I may, I hope without arrogance, consider the course adopted towards me as honorable to the Government and creditable to the incumbent. It has never been objected to me that I did not vary with every new Administration; and the appointing power has acted towards me on the principle laid down by Mr. Jefferson—"Is he capable—is he honest." I would fain rely on this circumstance as evidence that the confidence has not been misplaced, and that I have not been wanting in fidelity to the trust reposed in me.

Before severing the official relations which have bound me for so many years to the citizens of Fayetteville, the place of my nativity, I would desire to express the sentiments of friendly regard which I bear towards one and all of them. From them as a community I have experienced, in the discharge of my official duties, considerate forbearance and friendly aid. In return I have endeavored, in all the arrangements of the Office and the performance of its duties, to promote the public convenience. And if I have extended this spirit of accommodation many times at a sacrifice of personal comfort which was not enjoined by the strict letter of my official obligations, I have always felt that I did no more than my duty. In all these matters I have striven conscientiously to act under the conviction that every public trust was created for the public benefit, and not exclusively or mainly for the use of the incumbent. I am not insensible that in our long intercourse offence may often have been given, and been taken, which greater watchfulness on the one part and more candor on the other might have prevented. Due indulgence, it is more than probable, has not been extended on the one side to ill-timed importunities or vexatious interruptions; nor, on the other, has a fair allowance always been made for an infirmity of temper, rendered sensitive by harassing labor operating on fatigued and jaded faculties. And thus it may have come to pass, that *that* has been set down to an ungracious disposition which a due regard to the public time and general convenience imperatively demanded. No man is qualified to judge fitly of a Postmaster, (perhaps less than any other public servant,) who has not experienced *his* trials. But were it even otherwise, I have the testimony of my own conscience that I have never wantonly outraged the feelings or disregarded the claims of the humblest individual in my intercourse with them; and any trivial discontent or temporary estrangement may well be forgotten in view of the substantial good will and permanent friendships which my course has secured.

It is well known to my townsmen, that my position has often afforded me opportunities of extending civilities to strangers sojourning amongst us, or passing through our town, at a slight expenditure of time and trouble; and that the opportunities were sedulously improved and afterwards acknowledged in flattering terms. It is equally well known that my position afforded me still more precious opportunities of rendering real, substantial service to a class of people to whom the advantages of a public institution like the mail ought to be peculiarly accessible. I have been able to extend efficient aid to poor and unfriended persons in their intercourse with absent and far-removed kindred and others—sometimes by making useful suggestions; at other times by imparting important information, and very often by conducting a correspondence indispensable to them. For this I claim no credit. It was my duty; not a duty pertaining to my office,—for I might have turned them over to any one who might have been charitably disposed to undertake their unrecompensing business;—but it was a duty in the sense of a moral obligation to befriend the needy, imposed upon me, and which I considered more stringently binding than if I had found it laid down in the pamphlet containing the Post Office laws. That these feelings of kindness and regard towards my townsmen, which I have attempted to describe, have been reciprocated, I do in truth believe,—that it is so there is not wanting one striking evidence: There have been seasons in which my office would have been desirable and convenient to many of my fellow-citizens, possessed of equal if not greater ability for its discharge, and whose claims would have been backed by stronger personal and political influences than I could have brought to bear. But there was, I am proud to say, so much personal good will towards me, and so high a tone of public morality existing amongst us, as to restrain even partizans from seeking to deprive a man of the means of livelihood whose prime of manhood had been expended in severe and exhausting labors, and whose strength had been broken down in a pursuit the exclusive devotion to whose routine and peculiar requirements had in a great degree incapacitated for a new line of life. With these recollections pressing upon me, it would be strange if I were insensible to the ties which bind me to this community, or that in bringing our relations to a close, I should refrain from expressing the feelings of gratitude with which my heart is full.

I have incidentally alluded above to the fact that for the greater portion of my term of service the business of the Office has been carried on by candle-light. I trust it may not be considered a matter too exclusively personal to myself to deserve a notice in this communication, when I add that the effect of this exposure on my eyes has been to impair materially my sight, so that I am compelled to call in the aid of another hand to copy out and make legible these expressions of my feelings. I do not mention this circumstance as affording me any claim upon the bounty of the Government, although I might count upon the sympathy even of strangers, but as a portion of my official history, going to show that my place has been no sinecure, and that I have one melancholy proof, at least, which, alas! cannot be gainsayed, of my devotion to the service.

You will pardon, sir, I trust, this trespass on your time, and overlook kindly any manifestation of egotism which may mark this my last communication to the Department, which might and in strict propriety ought to be confined to the simple announcement of a wish to be permitted to withdraw from the public service. But the recollection that it is the last,—something of the "esprit de corps" which identifies the individual with the cause with which he has been associated from boyhood to old age—the pride which he feels in the advancement and prosperity of a service of which he once formed a part, however humble, and the fond garrulity of the old man who loves to dwell on by-gone scenes and labors—prompt the offence, and must plead the apology.

I conclude, sir, with an expression of my best wishes for the success of your labors in your arduous and responsible office, and for the continued advancement under your administration of a Department of the Government which has heretofore called into exercise intellect of the highest order among those who have preceded you in your high place, and which has produced results brilliant and beneficial beyond what any nation of the world has known.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your ob't s'v't.

JOHN MACRAE.

Behind the Times.—In speaking of a certain recent removal, an exchange paper very sapiently remarks:

"There is no other reason assigned for his removal than this, that some Locofoco wanted the office!"

What other reason could our verdant friend require? He reminds us of a gentleman who declined a game of chance for several reasons, the first of which was that he had no money. The others were of course not called for.

Whaling by Electricity.—Mr. H. Richten, of Bremen, the inventor of the process of killing whales by electricity, has arrived at New Bedford, from a whaling cruise upon the northwest coast, during which he is said to have successfully tested his invention.

Accident to Gov. Graham.—We are grieved to state that an accident happened to Gov. G[illegible] on Thursday last, while returning from R[illegible] by which he was seriously injured. A[illegible] or eight miles east of this, he got out [illegible] gy to arrange some part of the harness, [illegible] horse took fright and ran off, throwing [illegible] and drawing the wheel of the buggy [illegible] Fortunately this occurred near the [illegible] some hands were at work on the R[illegible] one of them assisted him home, which [illegible] about ten o'clock at night. It was [illegible] was severely bruised and cut upon the [illegible] other parts of his body. At first it was [illegible] that the bone of his arm was broken, [illegible] happy to learn that this was not [illegible] though the muscles were badly sprained. [illegible] time of writing this, (Tuesday) we learn [illegible] Governor is improving, and we hope [illegible] soon entirely recover from the injury.

Hillsboro' R[illegible]

The Hon. Hugh Waddell has removed [illegible] Hillsboro' in this State to Chapel Hill [illegible] of our University.

Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., General Superintendent of Common Schools, has been [illegible] several days. We are glad to [illegible] almost universally expressed, that his [illegible] far have been attended with [illegible] the cause of popular Education. Mr. W[illegible] visiting the Cape Fear Country, [illegible] a week or two.—*Raleigh Register.*

Our trip to Whiteville.—O[illegible] visit to Whiteville on Monday [illegible] chester Road. The Road, we [illegible] is in good order—the cars are [illegible] locomotives large. The speed [illegible] hour. The track has been [illegible] yond Porter's swamp, about [illegible] wick River, from which [illegible] Distilleries are being erected [illegible] on the Road in Columbus [illegible] materially advanced in price [illegible] the Road has gone into operation.

The Superior Court was in session [illegible] Judge Dick, presiding. A [illegible] velous cases of indictments [illegible] disposed of on Monday and T[illegible] will be a very different county [illegible] this time. It possesses all the [illegible] and all the facilities for pr[illegible] not exceeded by any county in [illegible] resources will soon be largely [illegible] access to market which the [illegible] Railroad will open up to its pr[illegible]

W[illegible]

Ex-President Fillmore.—The Buffalo Advertiser of the 9th has the annexed article, [illegible] is due to Mr. Fillmore, as well as to his fellow-citizens in the Southern States [illegible] been disappointed of a high gratification [illegible] late domestic affliction, to place in our [illegible]

Mr. Fillmore has been somewhat indisposed several days past, and has therefore been [illegible] to reply to any of the numerous letters of sympathy and condolence which he has received [illegible] valued friends since his sad return to the [illegible] he loved so well, now made desolate by an inscrutable dispensation of the Allwise Disposer of human affairs. We have reason to know that [illegible] deeply sensible of the kind interest exhibited [illegible] his overwhelming affliction, and that he [illegible] preciates the disinterested manifestations [illegible] spect and esteem that have greeted him at almost every point which he was expected [illegible] on his contemplated Southern and Western [illegible] For two or three weeks past he has [illegible] daily receipt of communications from [illegible] along the line of his intended route, [illegible] warmest sentiments of regret that he [illegible] strained to forego his purpose of traversing [illegible] section of the country, and expressing [illegible] ing and delicate language the most profound [illegible] row at the heavy calamity with which he has been afflicted. We are sure that the generous [illegible] who have been prevented from [illegible] with these demonstrations of respect and [illegible] ment which his patriotic character and [illegible] public services have so richly earned, will [illegible] this explanation of the circumstances [illegible] their letters remain unanswered, [illegible] event, so deplorable in itself and so [illegible] Mr. Fillmore, when considered in [illegible] his indisposition, as a sufficient excuse [illegible] might otherwise be deemed ungrateful [illegible] And if he finds himself unable hereafter [illegible] spond to their letters in a more formal [illegible] they will ascribe his silence to the [illegible] named, and not to the want of a proper [illegible] what is due to their kindness.

A Female Voter.—A woman has been sent to jail at Cincinnati for twenty days, on bread and water, for voting in one of the wards of the city at the late election, by dressing in male attire, and passing herself off as a man. It appears she attempted to vote a second time, when her vote was challenged, a row ensued, her sex was discovered, and she was arrested.

N. C. Supreme Court Reports.

IN sets, or parts of sets, with all other N. C. Books, and Law Books generally, sold on the favorable terms, by

E. J. HALE & SO[NS].

Also, a large stock Medical, Historical, Miscellaneous, and School Books, Blank Books, Paper, &c. wholesale and retail, at the Book Store, Fayette[ville,] N. C.

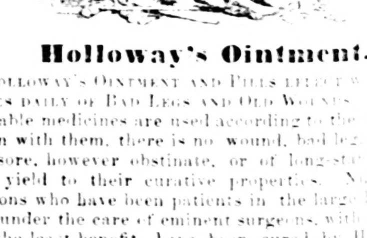
NEW BOOKS.

BEATRICE, or the Unknown Relatives, by Catharine Sinclair; Villette, by Currer Bell, author of Jane Eyre, &c.; Nick of the Woods, by Bird; Captive in Patagonia; My Novel; Bow's Patent [illegible] &c., &c. Macaulay's Speeches, in 2 vols.; A History of Nero; Trench on the study of words.

E. J. HALE & SO[NS].

April 9, 1853.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



Holloway's Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS EFFECT [illegible] CURES DAILY OF BAD LEGS AND OLD WOUNDS [illegible] valuable medicines are used according to the [illegible] given with them, there is no wound, bad leg, [illegible] ous sore, however obstinate, or of long-st[anding] will yield to their curative properties. N[illegible] persons who have been patients in the large [illegible] and under the care of eminent surgeons, with[out] ing the least benefit, have been cured by H[olloway's] Ointment and Pills, when every other remedy failed. For glandular swellings, tumors, [illegible] scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no [illegible] that can be used with so good an effect.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, [illegible] and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines thr[oughout the] British Empire, and by those of the United States, in p[ots and box]es, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by [the princi]pal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. DORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Hon. Edward Stanly left Washington on the 8th inst., intending to take the Steamer for California at New York on the 20th inst. Previous to his departure the citizens of Beaufort County, without distinction of party, tendered him a public dinner, which his arrangements compelled him to decline.

The Washington Whig says:

His many friends will, we are satisfied, be glad to know that he goes to the "land of gold" with the fairest prospects of doing a first-rate business there.

Still they are sorry to lose him from North Carolina. The loss of such a man is a public loss. His friends feel his going away keenly. The public will feel the loss by and by, if they do not now.

He leaves a good name behind him—a name untarnished by a single stain. He leaves his works too behind him—the results of his efforts in behalf of the prosperity and honor of North Carolina. These his friends can point to with gratification and pride.

Had Mr. Stanly devoted the sixteen years which he has given to the public, to his private affairs, with but half the industry and zeal he has served the public, there would be now no necessity of his going to California, or any where else [illegible] gold. But his life has been a life of [illegible] self-sacrifice for others' good.

At the Bar, his services were never refused to the poor and lowly, into whose causes he entered, without fee or reward, with as much enthusiasm as if they were the possessors of millions. We [illegible] men declaiming against him as a politician, in the street, and shortly afterwards asking his gratuitous services at the Bar; and never [illegible] such service refused. The poor and unfortunate always knew where to go for help. Who [illegible] the zeal with which he defended—without reward or the hope of reward—the Irish [illegible] Rafferty, at Newbern, charged with negro [illegible]. Rafferty was condemned, and was pardoned by the Governor, and went to Mexico and fought most gallantly under Gen. Scott. Then [illegible] a sailor boy was arraigned in this [illegible] with the same offence. Mr. Stanly [illegible] him as eloquently as we ever heard him [illegible] any other cause—all without reward or [illegible] reward—and the boy was acquitted, [illegible].

As [illegible] lawyer he stood at the head of [illegible] Bar, and could have commanded any price [illegible]; but almost always they were rendered [illegible]. We know of five such cases [illegible] a short period in this county, [illegible]. Some of them, it is true, [illegible] requital in subsequent [illegible].

Mr. Stanly entered public life in 1837. He [illegible] 27 years old—just old enough to [illegible] a seat in the House of Representatives—[illegible] he has been constantly in the public service, as Representative in Congress, or Member of the House of Commons, of which he was [illegible] Speaker, or Attorney General of the State; and we do not believe there is a man [illegible], whatever be his political or personal feelings, who can say with sincerity that he has not discharged all the trusts confided to him with perfect fidelity and with great ability.

Certainly no man who has served the public so long and so faithfully ought to be so poorly rewarded. [illegible] he acts wisely in leaving the [illegible] and seeking a competency for the [illegible]. He is now in the prime of life, and we predict for him the amplest success in his new [illegible] of labor.

James W. Osborne, Esq.—It will be seen from the announcement at the head of this paper that the above named gentleman is a candidate for Congress for this District. From the first when we [illegible] that Mr. Osborne would in [illegible] the Whig candidate, every Whig [illegible] well satisfied a better man [illegible] brought forward. No man in the District is more entitled to the *undivided* support of the party than he, and no man has been more efficient in rendering good service. Mr. Osborne is [illegible] gifted with beautiful oratorical powers, and will hold up the Whig Standard with [illegible]. If the Whigs of the District will but do their duty our success is certain. A full vote is all that is needed. And will any Whig [illegible] that we have a candidate of whom we may well be proud, think of remaining at home [illegible]? Mr. Osborne [illegible].—*Boston Whig.*

We understand that Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Wilmington [illegible], Cumberland Superior Court, and was [illegible] acquitted by the Judge, it appearing from the evidence, that he acted strictly on the defensive throughout.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Life's Changes.—A lady of Cincinnati, who had [illegible] by her parents and her lover, [illegible] to approach [illegible] hymeneal altar, on Thursday evening, April 7, [illegible] up courage, when the important question was put to her by the officiating clergyman, and resolutely answered "no," when, by the rubric, the proper reply would have been a faint blush, a [illegible] sigh, and a whispered "yes." The consternation of all parties may be imagined, but not described. Remonstrance was in vain. *No* said the young lady, and *no* it was. The swain was embarrassed but not discouraged. Casting his eyes about the room, he enquired, is there any lady here who will have me? if so, let her make it known. One arose and declared her willingness to undergo the infliction. A bargain was instantly struck, the knot was tied as quickly, and the parties have departed for the home of the gentleman in New York.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Spanish Opinion on the Nomination of Mr. Soule.—*La Cronica*, the Spanish journal published in this city, reviews the public life of ex-Senator Soule, and speaking of his appointment as American Minister to the Court of Spain, says it is the unanimous opinion of the editor's compatriots that "her Majesty's government will not [illegible] in accordance with its self-respect if it recognizes the credentials of the new representative of the United States;" and adds that "if search was [illegible] made for a man to frustrate any negotiation between Spain and the United States, no one could be selected more likely to accomplish that purpose than the French Senator from Louisiana."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Senator Atherton.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The President, in the distribution of patronage, has already made many bitter enemies. Even his friend Senator Atherton, of New Hampshire, who is regarded as his personal organ in the Senate, left here, it is said, some days ago, *declaring that he would never speak to him again.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 12—Schrs. Two Harry's from Washington, N. C., [illegible] from Elizabeth City. 13—Schr. Geo. Harris from Philadelphia. 14—Schr. Marine from New York. 15—Schr. Alfred Barratt from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1853.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 14, 1853.

The Stockholders in the F. & W. Plank Road Company assembled in the Hall of the Fayetteville Hotel, this morning at 11 o'clock.

On motion, E. J. Hale was appointed Chairman, and J. M. Rose, Secretary.

A committee consisting of Francis Fries, D. G. MacRae and A. W. Steel, was, on motion, appointed by the Chair, to ascertain the number of shares represented in person or by proxy.

After calling the roll, the committee reported 792 shares as present in person and 662 by proxy; That the whole number of shares was 4825; and that therefore a quorum was not present.

On motion of Maj. D. G. MacRae, the Chairman was directed to telegraph the Governor of the State, and ascertain if he has appointed a proxy to represent the State stock, and if not, whether it is his intention to do so, in time for the organization of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

On re-assembling, and finding that no answer had yet been received to the telegraphic despatch to the Governor,—

On motion, the Annual Report of the President and Directors was read.

Dr. N. B. Hill of Randolph county presented a subscription paper of $17,600, by about 75 individuals of the Uwharie country in Randolph, proposing to build a Branch road from some point between the 68th and 73d mile post, to the Davidson county line. Dr. Hill accompanied the presentation with some practical remarks, in which he said that he and his neighbors asked no money, but only to be received into this Company, and thus be enabled to act under its charter.

On motion, the subject was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Winslow, Geo. McNeill, Dr. N. B. Hill, Francis Fries and Jas. Kyle.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 15.

The Stockholders met according to adjournment.

A Telegraphic despatch from Gov. Reid, appointing A. A. McKethan and John H. Cook, Esqs. to represent the State's Stock, and stating that a commission would be forwarded by mail, was laid before the meeting.

On motion of C. Benbow, the proxy was received, and the gentlemen appointed took their seats.

136 shares of individual stock, in addition to those present on yesterday, were represented this morning.

On motion of Dr. N. B. Hill, the informal proceedings of yesterday were ratified and approved.

W. Winslow, Esq. from the committee on Branch Roads, submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the construction of a Branch Road from the main stem from a point between the 68th and 73d miles, through the Uwharie country to the Davidson line, is desirable, and the President and Directors are hereby recommended to construct the same if practicable, and for that purpose to fill up the capital stock, applying to that branch the surplus of capital remaining after the completion of the main stem, and branches now in course of construction.

Resolved, That the President and Directors make application to the next session of the Legislature for an increase of the capital stock.

After discussion, the question was taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted. Yeas 3453, Nays 248. The second resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Report of the President and Directors, made yesterday, was, on motion, accepted, and referred to the Directors for publication.

The committee required by the 10th Bye-Law of the company, to examine the books and vouchers previous to next annual meeting, was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Avon E. Hall, David A. Ray, and John D. Williams.

The election for President of the Company was then held, and resulted as follows:

For E. L. Winslow, individual votes,		1194
For Jas. Baker,	" "	18
State vote,	2400	2418
Scattering, individual votes		315

Jas. Baker, Esq. having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected President.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. John H. Cook, D. G. McRae and C. G. Wright, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Baker and inform him of his election, and to ascertain if he will accept the office.

The meeting then proceeded to vote for nine Directors, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:

George McNeill,	Jas. Kyle,
Charles Benbow,	A. W. Steel,
E. L. Winslow,	Duncan Murchison,
John H. Cook,	Francis Fries.
Jonathan Worth.	

Mr. Wright, from the Commitee appointed to wait upon the President-elect, reported, that Mr. Baker respectfully declined to accept the office.

Another ballot was then had for President, with the following result:

E. L. Winslow, individual votes	1301	
State vote	2400	
		3701
Scattering,		301

Mr. Winslow was declared to be duly elected, and returned his acknowledgements to the meeting, signifying his acceptance of the trust, and resignation of the office of Director, to which he had just been elected.

E. J. Lilly, Esq. was then elected Director to fill that vacancy.

A resolution, offered by George McNeill, Esq. to authorize the President and Directors to purchase a suitable lot and erect a fire-proof building for the use of the company, was rejected.

Another offered by Major MacRae, to authorize the purchase of a fire-proof safe for keeping the books and papers of the company, was adopted.

On motion of C. G. Wright, Esq. it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to its several Officers and Directors, who have faithfully carried forward the work to an eminently successful completion.

Maj. D. G. MacRae proposed to amend the 4th Bye-Law, by requiring the President to inspect the entire road at least once a month, and to settle accounts monthly with the Toll-keepers. And in lieu of his salary of $500 and travelling expenses, to substitute a salary of $800 without travelling expenses.

The amendment was rejected, Yeas 806, Nays 3271.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

E. J. HALE, Chairman.

J. M. Rose, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on Friday afternoon, Mr. E. J. Lilly declined serving as a Director, and Mr. N. A. Stedman was appointed in his place.

Mr. John M. Rose was temporarily re-appointed Secretary, (his duties as Secretary and Treasurer of the Rail Road Company not yet requiring much time;) and Mr. S. W. Tillinghast was re-appointed Treasurer.

Our Post Office.—Major Arch'd M. Campbell, appointed Postmaster of this town, to succeed Mr. MacRae, has, like Mr. Bow, declined to accept the office. The emoluments of Postmasters have been so cut down by the late acts, that comparatively very few Post Offices in the country are worth holding, except as matters of convenience.

We have been politely furnished by Mr. MacRae with a copy of his letter of resignation, which presents some curious reminiscences of the former condition of the mails in this part of the country as compared with the present. Only think of a sulkey once a week carrying all the mail that went to Charleston, from all parts of the world!

Death of Gov. Iredell.—We grieve to hear that the Hon. James Iredell, of Raleigh, died on Thursday last at Edenton, whither he had gone on a short visit. He was one of the shining lights of our State, excelled by few or none in intellectual power, in legal and literary acquirements, in the popular esteem and respect. He had been honored in every way by the people of this State,—as Member of the Legislature, Judge, Governor, Senator and finally Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court,—in all of which he was much more calculated than willing to shine, for he was an exceedingly modest man. As an instance of this, and of the estimate formed of his abilities by those who were competent to judge, we have heard that he was selected, by his Southern friends in the Senate of the United States, as the champion of the South in the celebrated Webster & Hayne discussion in 1830. Those who knew them all, thought that the triumph of Mr. Webster would not have been so marked if Gov. Iredell had consented to take the position which the less diffident Hayne assumed.

Gov. Iredell was probably about 70 years of age. He leaves as many friends to regret his death as perhaps any man in the State would. A more full and appropriate notice of his life and death may be expected from some competent pen.

Col. Puryear has been nominated by the Whig Convention of the 6th District as their candidate for Congress. The District is composed of the counties of Ashe, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rockingham, Iredell and Alexander, and contains a Whig majority of 1061. The Locofoco candidate is said to be George D. Boyd of Rockingham.

Col. Puryear has been an influential member of the Legislature for several terms, and will doubtless be an acceptable member of Congress.

Weldon and Gaston Rail Road.—The first train of cars between Norfolk and Raleigh, direct, will pass over the newly finished road between Gaston and Weldon, on to-morrow. A number of citizens of Norfolk will visit Raleigh on a pleasure excursion, and will be accompanied on their return, on Wednesday, by as many citizens of Raleigh as choose to go. The trip from city to city will be made in about 7 or 8 hours. The whole distance is about 175 miles. The Weldon and Gaston road is 12 miles, and cost $150,000.

North Carolina Copper.—The New York Express says that "there is a strong speculative tendency towards investments in Copper Stocks in our market. At the sale made by Mr. Draper, yesterday, of 1200 shares of North Carolina Copper Company's stock, a very large additional amount of stock could have been sold at the highest quotations. The Copper Stocks at the Mining Board in this city range at an average above those of any other description of minerals."

More Copper.—The Hillsborough Recorder mentions the discovery of fine specimens of Copper ore upon the lands of Jehiel Atwater and Nathaniel Williams, in Orange county, about 4 miles north west of Chapel Hill.

And a communication in the Register states that "the very richest Copper Mine yet discovered in North Carolina, was found upon the lands of Jonathan Stalker, in the upper part of Randolph County, within one mile and a half of the Plank Road, and near a place called New Market. This Mine was worked for gold 20 years ago, and was abandoned on account of the Copper ore interfering with the operations for gold. Then, no one in North Carolina knew of the immense value of Copper, and no notice was taken of it. The vein lies between a granite formation, and the Copper is found embedded in the quartz from four to five feet from the surface. Huge masses of quartz are dug out from this pit, and when the sledge hammer is applied to them, they burst open and expose the Copper in seams, often entirely across the white quartz."

Sounding an Alarm.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, from Charleston, S. C., in allusion to the three hundred millions of dollars of foreign debt due by the United States, and the sixty or seventy millions we annually pay to Europe for interest and excess of importations over exportations, says,—

"In the midst of prosperity, our people, instead of husbanding their resources, are becoming wild! *The day of reckoning must come; we should be prepared for it.* Circumstanced as we are, it is to be regretted that our credit stands so high in Europe as it does. We import too much; we borrow too much."

There is certainly much to startle one in the reckless extravagance with which we buy foreign goods which we ought to make ourselves or do without, and in the immense sums borrowed on rail road bonds, &c., and we have been in the habit of looking for a reaction, with a terrible crash, upon much less cause than now exists.—But the resources of the country are so great, so apparently almost unlimited, and the supply of California gold continues to come in so opportunely, that we have abandoned all idea of revulsion—at least if we have fears we do not care to express them.

Beaufort Harbor.—We are indebted to Professor Bache for the bound volume containing his Report, and those of his Assistants, of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1851, in which we find the following important document. The value of the port of Beaufort, for depth of water, ease of access, safety, and freedom from change, has never before been so clearly and authoritatively pointed out, whilst the cause of its uselessness heretofore is plainly stated.

We have also received from Professor Bache the Maps of the different Surveys.

Extracts from the report of Henry L. Whiting, Esq., Assistant in the Coast Survey, to the Superintendent, on the Survey of Beaufort, North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1851.

Dear Sir: * * * The survey is extended, on the outside shore, about three miles from either point of the inlet, and beyond the limits of the bar and shoals of its entrance. In the harbor and about the town, I have carried the survey *beyond* all the important localities, so as to fully *include* all the channel-ways connecting the harbor with the interior waters, and furnishing topographical detail to show the approaches by land to the best water and landings, with the character of the shore, which is of course represented in our conventional signs.

I have also made as accurate a survey as their character will admit, of the shoals and bars within the harbor, as they exist at low water of ordinary spring tides. * * *

In reporting upon the natural character and peculiarities of Beaufort, as a harbor and port, I will state such facts as have come under my personal knowledge, and also communicate my opinion regarding its entrance and the facilities it might afford to the commercial interest of this region.

The outside beach, or "bank," opposite Beaufort harbor, is of the usual formation of this coast. It is mostly covered with a low pine, and mixed growth, and its average width is about half a mile; the sand hills and ridges upon it are from 20 to 35 or 40 feet high, thus forming a good and sufficient shelter, from both wind and sea, to all vessels anchored inside the banks; the holding-ground is also good, as shown by the results of the hydrographical survey.

The interior shores of the harbor are mostly of marsh, grown with masses of oyster-beds and shells, which, near the edges and where the sand has united with them, are quite hard and solid. At Lenoxville and Shepherd's Point, and at the town of Beaufort, the main upland comes to the water's edge. At the two former points, the deep waters of Newport and North River channels approach quite near the shore, and without any intervening shoals.

During the last thirty years there does not appear to have been any particular change, either in the shore-line or shoals *within* the limits of the harbor. The causes and action of tide, &c., which first formed them, seem to continue them in their general position and extent.

That the inlet and bar of Beaufort are probably the best on our whole eastern seacoast, south of the Chesapeake Bay, is, I believe, a matter of fact, and needs no comment.

There are two principal causes, which I think, have preserved this inlet, and will continue to keep it open, with probably deeper water than any of the other harbors on this coast.

One of these causes is the shelter and eddy currents occasioned by Cape Lookout. The influence of these currents upon the Inlet, opening as it does to the South, and in the "bite" of the cove immediately under it, is, to cut and carry away the sands and shoals which storms may throw up, and deposite them at the point of the cape. At least, it is obvious that the influence which has formed Cape Lookout, and creates the deep water and bold shore of this cove immediately south of it, will not allow any deposites to take place at a point where the eddy and counter-currents have their greatest effect; while the projection of the cape, and the shoals extending beyond it, prevent the action of the sea within this cove from being as great, or having the same effect, as upon a coast presenting an unprotected and nearly even outline to the action of storms and breakers, as is the case on the shores both above and below Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras.

The other influence which I think will always tend to preserve the inlet at Beaufort, is from the non-existence of any large interior sound or bay.

The current through the inlet is wholly a tidal one, and the back waters of "Bogue" and "Core sounds," and from "Newport" and "North" rivers, accumulate no more on the flood tide than escapes on the ebb; they are also of such extent and so located as to be materially affected by the tide, being filled and emptied by the flood and ebb, and there are no fresh-water feeders to either of the rivers sufficient to at all affect their currents.

There is thus a strong and continual tidal current through the inlet, and this current is not lost or overpowered by a heavy swell from sea, deadening its effect and throwing back the sand, which it displaces, in shoals and bars; but it runs with the eddy currents of the cove into which the inlet opens, and the same action and effect is continued that the current out of the inlet produces, all tending to preserve and deepen the channel.

In comparing the inlet at Beaufort with Ocracocke and others opening from the large sounds, the advantages and disadvantages of either are obvious. These latter are almost as much exposed on the inside to the great mass of waters in the sounds as they are on the outside to the ocean. The effect of storms and tides is consequently great as well as uncertain. Heavy storms from the westward prevent the tide from flowing through the inlets from the ocean, while the water and surf from the sounds heave up swashes and shoals on the inside.

The action of storms from sea is still worse, while the waters of the sounds are driven back and shoals are thrown up and formed across the mouth of the inlet, without any counter influence to prevent or carry them away.

In a commercial point of view, Beaufort, as a harbor and port, has many advantages and is well situated. There is no river or inland navigation to delay or require the towing of large vessels.—*A ship drawing 20 feet water can leave at any state of the tide with almost any wind, and discharge her pilot* AT SEA *in from 30 to 45 minutes after weighing anchor.*

It seems, therefore, that the usefulness of one of the best harbors and ports on our whole southern coast is lost from the want of proper facilities of communication and internal improvements, giving access to it from the interior country and cities. * * * * *

I remain, sir, very respectfully yours,

HENRY L. WHITING.

Prof. A. D. Bache,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey,
Washington.

Dividend.—The Cape Fear Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

Foreign.—The America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

Cotton was more firm with a slight advance.—Sales of the week 72,500 bales. Fair Uplands 6¼, middling 5¾.

The political accounts are of no interest.

Long Session.—The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned after a session of 9½ months' duration. About 1100 bills were passed.

Speed.—The Express Train from New York to Albany, passed over the road, on Monday last, in 171 minutes *of running time*, excluding stoppages. The distance is 145 miles.

Bribery.—The Providence Journal mentions a number of cases of well known bribery and purchase of votes at the recent election in Rhode Island; among others, the following:

"In another town, where the contest is always close, a man who is an applicant for an appointment under the government, bought a vote for $25, and as neither he nor the venal wretch who took his money, would trust the other, they were pretty well acquainted, each took hold of the five five dollar bills, by one end, and so marched to the ballot box, and when the voter dropped in the envelopes, the purchaser let go his hold of the money. This was a shameless case, and was done in open town meeting, in the presence of the voters on both sides; but there were hundreds of others all over the State, who sold their votes under the security of the blind ballot, but who would never have done so under the old way."

There has been a very great revival of religion in this community, during the past two or three weeks. It commenced in the Methodist Church and extended into the congregations of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. More than 200 persons have made a public profession of religion, and have attached themselves to the different churches, as follows: To the Methodist Church 137—Presbyterian 35, and to the Baptist 30 or 35.
N. Carolinian.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

It is not Col. Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee who is to have the post of purchaser of coal for the purposes of the Government, but the "Col. Polk" of Baltimore, who being disappointed in obtaining the office in which he was fixed under the Administration of his namesake, sulkily refused another a day or two since. The salary of this coal purchasership is but $1,000 per annum with travelling expenses. Yet few offices under the Government have been as ravenously sought after; the reason for which undoubtedly lies in the fact that it affords ample opportunities for taking much more pay from *sellers* than is received from the buyer for making the purchases.

A little boy had his first pocket-knife, and for some days used himself, and extended the privilege of the occasional use of his treasure to his little playmates. One evening he was kneeling at his mother's knee, saying his customary prayer, which he closed up in these words—"and please God, give little Jimmy Bailey a knife of his own, so he won't want to borrow mine all the time."

Taxation.—"Mr. Speaker," said Ezekiel Webster, some twenty-seven years ago, in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, "we have heard from our infancy of the exorbitant system of taxation in England, and of the oppressive weight with which it presses upon her population. It is true no people ever bore burdens like hers. Her system of taxes is felt severely in every branch of her industry—agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing. It bears with a load almost insupportable. *It treads upon her people with the weight of an elephant with a war-castle upon his back.*"—*Bos. Journal.*

A Modern Belle.—"Love in a cottage indeed!" said Lauretta one day to one of her admirers, a sentimental swain. "I do not fancy the picture. A cottage always reminds me of pigs, and poultry, and dirty children, and sluttish women, and coats out at elbows, and broken windows patched with paper, or stopped with old hats—things that I hold in utter abomination. Give *me* an elegant sufficiency—a handsome house in the city, splendidly furnished, in the most fashionable style—a dashing equipage—a well filled casket of jewels—a magnificent wardrobe—a circle of gay and fashionable acquaintances—a wealthy and *indulgent* husband—and then—perhaps—I might think of love."—*Boston Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 18.

BACON—	9½ a 10½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	24 a 27
CANDLES—F.F.	14 a	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a 6½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	40 a
Strictly prime,	10¼ a 10½	SEED—	
Prime,	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9½ a 9¾	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	16 a 17	Apple "	50 a 55
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	28 a 30
Bro. Sheetings,	7 a 7½	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 50 a 4 60	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 25 a 4 35	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 65	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	36 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	65 a 70	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—The slight reduction we noticed in Thursday's issue, we continue.

Cotton.—We advanced our figures on Thursday. It continued to the close of the week with very little variation. Sales this morning at 10½.

Corn sells readily at about present figures.

Flour.—No change.

Trade for the week has been fair.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Soft Turpentine 3 25 to 3 50, hard 1 50. Spirits 40 to 42. Rosin 87½. Tar 1 85. Corn 53 to 54. Bacon—hog round 10 to 11, hams 12 to 13. Lard 10 to 11. Timber 2 50, $4, $5, and $8.

At New York, cotton advanced ⅛, under the America's news.

At New Orleans, Bacon sides are selling at 7½ to 7¾.

At Cheraw, cotton 7 to 10⅝. Sales of the week 598 bales. Corn 60 to 65. Flour 4 75 to 5. Bacon 11 to 12½.

At Charleston, cotton has advanced; sales at 8¼ to 11¼. Corn 50 to 58. Flour 5 37 to 5 50. Bacon 8 to 8½, depressed. Salt, 90 to 95.

Total receipts of cotton 2,877,555 bales, against 2,513,292 last year. Increase 364,263.

STRAYED.

FROM ROCKFISH BRIDGE, on the Southern Plank Road, on Thursday, the 24th of March, a WHITE HORSE, about ten years old, with a scar or a snag on the right hip, and a small defect in the left eye. Was seen last near the New Garden Church in Robeson county, on Thursday night.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to J. W. Murphy at Rockfish, or to A. A. McKethan in Fayetteville.

April 16, 1853. 86-2t

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Mr. RILEY WILSON to Miss ELIZABETH ANN POWERS.

In Robeson county, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. B. Martin, Mr. JOHN P. FULMORE, of Leesville, to Miss SUSAN R. THOMPSON, daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the 3d inst., after a brief but painful illness, Miss SARAH, daughter of John and Mary McNair of St. Paul's, Robeson Co., aged 25 years, 11 months and 15 days.

"Hark! they whisper! Angels say,
'Sister Spirit, come away.'"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 14—Str Douglass, with goods for Foulks & McRae, S J Hinsdale, Maroney & Earnheart, S W Tillinghast, C Banks, D & W McLaurin, C Philips, J & F Garrett, King & Hege, Murphy, McKerie & Co, D Gee, G A Vogler & Co, F Fries, R A Cowan, Mrs J Nixon, D McRae, D Holland, A Johnson & Co, G W Brown, S T Hawley & Son, A W Steel.

April 16—Str Chatham, with Boat Boots in tow, with goods for P R & D C Barden, J Long, Blunt & Lash, E Belo, Shelly & Field, T G Wharton, A Scales, Jenkins, Roberts & co, J H Thompson, G Womack, Rankin & McLean, Rose, Chenshaw & co, A B Stith, S King, J H Foust, A S Horney, Hauser & Wilson, Foust & Bro, G H Lee, J & B G Worth, J R & J Sloan, J S Gibson, R G Lindsay, M Boger, C L Fanner, J Hollingsworth, J Ingold, J R & S Gilmer, Gilmer & Gleen, Buena Vista Lodge, M Q Waddell, W M Fairless, J McIver, G F Wilson, E Shank, A P & R C Poindexter, A P Eckle, R & A Murphy, Snow Camp co, T Lindley, Atlantic Mining co, Boger & Reese, Murphy, McKerie & co, J Sullivan, R W Wharton, J McNeill, W A Lash, Banner & Martin, J W Thomas, J H Enniss, G M Everhart, Aaman & Presnell, J Banner & son, W C Dejournette, Douglass & Rollins, Tomlinson, English & co, Waggoner & Thomason, Chambers & Chambers, H L Myrover & co, Starr & Williams, F Miller, C N McAdoo, D Scott, Deep River Manf co, A A McKethan, G C Mendenhall, D Macklin, H Tyson.

Dr. BASON, Dentist,

HAS the pleasure, and begs leave to make known, that he is again in Fayetteville, ready to extend the duties of his Profession to as many as think proper to make application within a few days.

N. B. Being known to many prominent citizens of the place and vicinity, he deems it quite unnecessary to say with what pleasure, skill and fidelity he is prepared and disposed to discharge the many responsible duties of his honable vocation.

April 18, 1853. 1t

To Contractors and Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, for the construction of a Brick Warehouse, with slate roof, one hundred feet in length by forty feet in breadth, ten feet clear in the pitch.

Proposals will be received for the entire work, or separate proposals for the delivery of 120 thousand Brick, and for the other necessary materials.

Separate proposals for laying the brick, with or without material, and for slating the roof, and the necessary carpenter's work, will be considered.

Plans and specifications of the building may be seen on application at Messrs. Cook & Johnson's, where all necessary information will be given.

Propositions to be handed in on or before the 5th of May.

WARREN WINSLOW,
JOHN H. COOK, Com.
CHARLES B. MALLETT,

Fayetteville, April 16, 1853. 86tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, April 13, 1853.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders at the principal Bank and Branches on and after the 2d day May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

April 16. 1t-86-2M

NEW BOOKS.

ENCYCLOPEDIA of Religious Knowledge, by Rev. J. Newton Brown; Review of "New Tactics"; Foster's Book Keeping by double entry; Confessions of a House Keeper; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Columbian Orator; Grigg and Elliott's School Readers; Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body, by Wesser; Wood's Practice of Medicine; U. S. Dispensatory; &c.

Also, further supplies of the Waverly Novels, various editions, of 5, 12, and 27 vols.; Shakspeare, in 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 volume editions; Byron, Moore, &c.

Bibles, assorted, from 25 cts. to $25; Testaments; Family Prayer Books; Jarder's Village Sermons; Buck's Theological Dictionary, Josephus's Works; &c.

Just received, and for sale by

April 15. E. J. HALE & SON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from our Mill, on 24 instant, a Negro man named PETER, the property of Edward Kidder, for whose apprehension and delivery where we can get him, the above reward will be paid.

Peter is about 26 years old, about 6 feet high, and black color; usually wears large whiskers. He was raised in Cumberland county, by Mr. Farquhard Campbell, where he may be now lurking.

KIDDER & MARTIN.

April 14, 1853. 86-2w

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

DIVIDEND No. 5.

F. & W. P. R. Office, April 13, 1853.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. has been declared by the F. & W. P. R. Co., payable at the office of the Co. on and after Monday next, the 18th inst. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, President.

85-2t]

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, April 12th, 1853.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House in Wilmington on Monday the 2d day of May next.

85-tm] H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

Doctors B. & B. W. ROBINSON

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, and have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Henry C. Robinson.

They will take an office together, adjoining their former one—(that recently occupied by Messrs. Dobbin & Shepherd,)—where they may be consulted, and where (or in their absence, at the Apothecary Store, next door,) calls for either of them may be left.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 14, 1853. 85-tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

THE ownership of the Water Works having changed hands, it is necessary that all outstanding accounts to the 1st inst. should be forthwith settled. They will be presented during the present week.

April 11. E. J. HALE, Pres't.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

To which he invites attention.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
Apr. 4, 1853. 82-3m

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the Fancy line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders from a distance from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to. 81tf
March ..., 1853.

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants fine dress Gaiters, Ootas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES, which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms. J. C. T.
Market Square, March 24, 1853. 81tf

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Jas. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

50 Laborers wanted, at $1 per day—colored preferred.

THE above price will be paid for good hands, to work on the River Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed, will make application during the month of April, to Henry B. Shaw, at the Foundry, or C. B. Alex Murchison, or to Col. Nathan King.

JOHN BOLLINGER.
March ..., 1853. 81-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER Goods, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing.

Shirts, Collars, and Drawers.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

All of the above selected, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.
April 4, 1853. 82-3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst., a Negro man named LUKE, about five feet six or eight inches high, dark complexion, has a scar on the ... of one of his eyes, which one not recollected, but believed to be the right eye, stout built, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds.

He was purchased in 1849 from Mr. Josiah E. Bryan of this town. He has relatives in the County of Sampson, and a free negro ... named Sam Bowen—a free man of color—and may possibly be lurking in that neighborhood, as I am informed he was seen about there a short time since. Possibly he may have obtained free papers, and is endeavoring to escape to a free State, as I understand some free persons of color removed from Sampson county last week to Indiana.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, if taken in this county; Fifteen Dollars if taken in any other county in this State and lodged in a safe jail; or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the State,—so that I get him again.

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1853. 81tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. MCKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. MCNEILL.	WM. MCLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. MCINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. MCNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. MCMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. MCNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

WM. L. MCGARY, Esq. is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. MCNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. MCMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are NOW RECEIVING their Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods; a large supply of Gentlemen's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing; Panama, Leghorn, Silk, and other Hats; Bonnets of various kinds; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Saddlery, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines.

Our friends and the public will please call and examine our Stock; it is large, and will be sold on reasonable terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
March 21, 1853. 78-2m

FISH! FISH!

JUST Received and for sale: Mackerel No. 1 to 3. Also, Mulletts in Oak Barrels and large size.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16. 77-tf

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Com'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to-wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments,—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness—and a provision for old age.*

See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Rich'd Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Jan'y 25, 1853. 66-tf

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power, Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.
Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 21, 1853. 64tf

R. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

ALWAYS has on hand, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, bacon and lard, flour, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, rice, pepper, spice, ginger, tobacco, snuff, matches, meal, corn, Irish potatoes, dryed fish, dried beef, nos. 1 and 2 mackerel, 1 and 4 bbls., no. 3 same, mess pork, buckwheat flour, candles, soap, whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine of various kinds—all of which have been bought for cash, and will be sold low for the same. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

March 23, 1853. 78-3m

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

500.000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina. WM. G. BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.

—ALSO—

Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16. 77-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.
March 16, 1853. 77tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received,
30 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. Java do.,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Musc. Sugar,
10 Boxes superior assorted Candy.

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 CASKS Falkirk Ale.

Also, a handsome addition to our stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 16, 1853. 77-tf

500 BUSHELS OATS.
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb. 24. 71-tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb. 24. 71-tf

I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c, &c. PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16, 1853. 77-tf

HYMN BOOKS and Disciplines of the Methodist E. Church. A fresh supply just received.
April 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW DRUG STORE.



THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps, &c. &c.

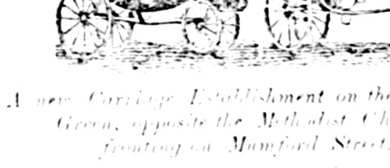
Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N C.
August 18, 1852. 17-ft

Who would have thought it!



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice,
45 Boxes Cheese,
10 Corn Shellers,
5 Barrels Pickled Pork,
100 Sacks Salt.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
February 14, 1853. 68tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 7, 1853. 73tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

DENTISTRY.



D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.

CAMERON WRIGHT.
Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to L. F. WHITAKER.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

FISH, FISH, FISH.

JUST received and for sale, Mackerel, Herring and Mullets. Also, Codfish and No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon in kits. 10 hhds. new crop Molasses, by

W. H. CARVER.
March 4, 1853. 74tf

ROBESON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. in the lands lately owned by him in the county of Robeson, now offer for sale about 40,000 acres in quantity and on terms favorable to purchasers. Most of this Land is well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase can call on either of the subscribers. All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on any of these Lands, as the law will be strictly enforced against offenders.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.
March 1, 1853. 73-3m

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.



The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 23, 1852. 3-tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 18, 1852. 1-tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BY J. BETHUNE.

IN offering my services to the travelling public as the proprietor of the American Hotel, I will refrain from all unnecessary boasting, but will assure those who stop with me, that nothing which personal efforts on my part can accomplish to contribute to their comfort will be left undone. The buildings have all been thoroughly repaired and furnished with entirely new furniture.

It is situated within about three hundred yards of the Depot. The Stage Office is kept at this Hotel. The Northern Stage arrives and departs daily, the Western Stage tri-weekly. Being agent at this place, travellers passing will receive all the attention that I am able to bestow. My motto is—"I study to please."

A. BETHUNE.
Jan'y 14, 1853. 66-3m

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:
F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do.
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson, } Fayetteville.
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!



IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH

RAYNER & GILMORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

154 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.
March 5, 1853. 74-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 8-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville."

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

TEA.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Oolong, Howqua, Pecoe TEAS, selected expressly for my retail sales, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
March 16, 1853. 77-2m

JUST RECEIVED,

50 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 17, 1853. 77tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

Look before you Buy.

THOS. B. TYSON

IS now receiving direct from New York the largest and most complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets of all kinds, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ready-made Clothing, Saddlery, Crockery, &c.,

Ever offered in the town of Carthage, and will be sold on favorable terms.

I feel grateful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore, and hope by a straight forward course on my part to merit a continuance of the same.

THOS. B. TYSON.
Carthage, April 10, 1853. 84-3t

1853.

YOUNG AMERICA TRIUMPHANT!

POPE & PITMAN.

ON the 4th of March, when President Pierce was convincing the people that "Progress" was the order of the day, we were busily engaged in New York in preparing to confirm the same doctrine by selecting and purchasing every thing pertaining to our business, of the very latest and most elegant styles; and we now confidently assert, that if the people will give us a call, they will find our stock more full and complete than any ever before offered them.

We have every variety of

DRESS GOODS,

from $6 Silks to 4 ct. Calico, and we know that all will admit that our Dress Goods for Gentlemen are equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in Lumberton. Our BONNETS must be seen to be appreciated, and our

BOOTS AND SHOES

must be worn to know their value. A full stock of

FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Toilet Soaps and Perfumery,

From the celebrated houses of X. Bazin and Roussel.

The undersigned are thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, and they only expect to continue the same by adhering to their Motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

POPE & PITMAN.

Lumberton, N. C., March 1853. 84-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1853.

R. W. Kinlaw vs. James Edey.

Attachment.—Judgment conditional rendered.—Levied on 60 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Edey, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D. 1853.

J. McLAURIN,
84-6t Clerk.

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the well known Red Banks plantation, in the county of Robeson, containing 4000 acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Lumber River, on the main road from Lumberton to Floral College, seventeen miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place; also, on the main road from Hardeesville, S. C. to Fayetteville, thirty-three miles South of the latter place.

They feel no hesitation in saying that said plantation possesses as many conveniences and advantages as any ever offered for sale in this section of the State. There is now on the premises and in successful operation a Saw Mill running two saws, and a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin—all of which are run upon the best and most improved plans. The home demand for lumber is always great, with the additional advantage of transporting it by the river to Georgetown, S. C., and the intermediate landings. Timber for the use of the Mill is plentiful. The Grist Mill and Cotton Gin have each a fine custom.

The lands are generally heavily timbered, and lying on and near the river—are very valuable for Turpentine, Ton-Timber, &c. Turpentine can always be sold at a fair price in Lumberton, and Timber at Georgetown and the steam mills on the river.

There are about 500 acres of cleared land under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, well adapted to the various articles of produce usually raised in this latitude.

The dwelling house is large and comfortable. The negro cabins are all frame work, well lighted and ventilated, brick chimneys and shingle roofs. Most of them have been erected within the last few years.

The corn and fodder houses, stable buildings, &c. are mostly new and well located.

The location is healthy; the water, both well and spring, is excellent.

There is also upon the premises a large store-house, one-fourth of a mile from the dwelling; a Presbyterian church one mile, and a Methodist church two miles.—The store-house is in a public place; the stand for selling goods and making good debts is equal to any in the State. There is regular service in both churches by ministers of their respective denominations.

Persons desiring further information can address the subscribers at Gilopolis, or examine the premises.

Preference will be given to any one buying the whole, or it will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms, one half cash upon delivery of possession—the balance on reasonable time.

WILLIAM McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.
Red Banks, Robeson Co., April 5, 1853. 84-tf
Wilmington Journal copy tf.

I will also sell 1200 acres unimproved, heavily timbered land, on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton. Persons wishing Timber and Turpentine lands would do well to apply early.

JOHN McNEILL.
Wilmington Journal copy tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of William Harris, late of Montgomery county, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 26th of April instant, at the late residence of his intestate, in said county, all the perishable property belonging to the estate, consisting of eight or ten head of horses, thirty or forty head of cattle, a large stock of hogs, one wagon, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, ten or twelve hundred bushels of corn, some wheat, fodder, a quantity of bacon, and a variety of other property not here enumerated.

At the same time and place, will also be sold twenty-two or three likely and valuable Negroes, consisting of men, boys, women, girls and children—among the number a good plantation blacksmith.

Credit until the first day of January next will be given on the sale of the above property, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN HUSSEY, Adm'r.
April 4, 1853. 84*2t

TRUST SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday 27th of April next,

1 Lot and Dwelling House on the South side of Mumford street, the residence of Daniel Sutherland, Esq.

1 Lot and Dwelling House, with small Kitchen, in the rear of the above Lot and on East side of street leading up to Bowling Alley.

1 Lot, with Carpenter Shop, corner West of Dwelling House.

1 Pew, No. 9, in Presbyterian Church.

1 fine eight-day Clock; with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bed Furniture, &c.

1 Negro woman named Betsy, said to be a valuable house servant, washer, &c.

The property will be sold by virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Daniel Sutherland. The title is undoubted. The property may be examined on the premises.

Terms: All sums under $100, cash; over $100, 60 days' Note at Bank with approved endorser, or a lien on the property.

GEO. McNEILL, Trustee.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
March 26, 1853. 80*ts